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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1867. NO. 105.

CITY ITEMS.

The Way it is Done.

he Opera House Shoe Store and see [illegible]

bbenville Female Seminary.

second quarter of the Winter Session of this will begin January 15th—Rev. C. C. Beatty, LL. D., Superintendent; Rev. A. M. Reid, A. incipal.

The Weekly Commercial

be had to-day, containing a mass of the most ble reading. Price 5 cents at our counter. Sub- on $2 00 per year.

The Weekly Commercial.

mmoth sheet, full of news. Price $2 00 per

Out on Saturday

Weekly, containing more good reading matter any paper in the State. Price $2 00 per year.

bs for the Weekly Commercial

ed at $1 50 per copy in packages of 20, with tra copy for the Agent.

Many are Becoming

anxious to invest in that "improved Stove or," as the best chances are going rapidly, at 11 etreet. If

The "Cable" News

ers in the Weekly Commercial, published on Sat- ay.

Kenwood Boarding School,

ion, New Brighton, Pa., reopens January 8th.

An Original Sermon

be found in the Weekly Commercial, published turday.

Prices Current

the Farmer, the Dealer and the Housekeeper, e found in the Weekly Commercial published on day.

ne Daily Commercial

CAMERON NOMINATED FOR SEN. ATOR.

he Republican caucus at Harrisburg, evening placed in nomination SIMON MERON for United States Sen- . This fact does not change our ion of Mr. CAMERON, nor does it in- e us to abate a particle of our objec- s to him. There can be no doubt what ns were employed to secure this nom- ion; and we repeat all we have said erning what should, and we believe , be the consequences to those who, ng in a representative capacity, proved lless to their pledges and disregarded wishes of their constituents to contrib- to the result. We feel entirely confident the wishes of the great body of Republicans of the State have been rantly disregarded, and a deep and ing injury inflicted upon the Republican ortunes. They who have done this at wrong—at least those who have ved faithless—independent of the sus- on which necessarily attaches to their on, have incurred a degree of responsi- ty which men seldom venture to take n themselves, and it is not for a mo- ut to be doubted that they will be held heir constituents and the people at large rigid account for their glaring moral political delinquencies.

E are advised that the differences ich have for sometime existed between Western Associated Press and the w York Associated Press, have been icably adjusted, an arrrngement having n effected whereby the Western Press ociation will secure what it originally ed—and which mainly produced the ture—Mr. CRAIG retiring from the d.

ENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS ASSOCIA- N.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsyl- a Reserve Corps Association met in Harris- g on Tuesday. Governor Curtin presided, made an eloquent address, thanking the and for the honor conferred upon him, stating t he was heart and soul with the men who eperiled their lives for their country in her r of peril, and he hoped to be identified h the association as long as he lived. The and adopted a constitution, and appointed a mittee of arrangements for the first annual ebration on May 30th. About one-third of Board are now members of the Legislature, erything passed off pleasantly.

antic and Great Western Railway— Election of Directors.

he annual meeting of the stockholders of Atlantic and Great Western Railway Com- y, was held at Meadville on Tuesday. Over 000 shares of stock were represented. The owing Board of Directors was elected to ve during the ensuing year: Messrs S S L- mmonds, Cincinnati, O; Chas Paine, Cleve- d, O; Hon John Dick, Meadville, Pa; Wm orp, Meadville, Pa; Saml L Hommedieu, N ork City; Jno Gardner, New York city; Saml y, New York city; John Gardner, New York y; C E F Lakeside, Kent, O; R M N Taylor, Cleveland, O; J Ridder, Cleveland, O; E F Bain- ge, Cleveland, O; John Howard, Dayton, O; Jno erman, Mansfield, O; Chas Day, Buffalo, N Y; Geo Babcock, Buffalo, N Y; S J Allen, nesboro, N Y.

he following gentlemen were elected In- ectors for the next annual election: J M Dick Hastings, M. Dick.

t a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday ening, the Board organized by the election of following officers:

esident, S S L Hommedieu; Vice President, Shryock; Secretary and Auditor, J C Cal- ghan; Treasurer, J M Dick; Superintendent, D McLaren; General Freight Agent, J Osborn; General Passenger Agent, E F Fuller.

Burial of a Skull—Richelieu.

Paris letter says: I attended, to day, the ast curious ceremony it has ever been my lot witness—the funeral procession of a man two nturies after his death. I saw the skull of chelieu, Armand Duplessis de Richelieu, Car- nal and "Roi du Roi," carried to its rest. In ose wild days of the French Revolution when ey wrote over the doors of the living, "Unity, divisibility, brotherhood or death," and over e bones of the dead, "Death is an eternal ep," the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the urch of the Sorbonne, was violated, and the ad of him who had been resting there one hundred and fifty years was paraded through e streets on a pike. It fell into the hands of ublicola Bailey, who preserved it, and recal- one of his descendants restored it the government. To-day the ceremony restoring it to the tomb was performed. At eleven o'clock, the Minister of Public Instruc- n arrived at the church, accompanied by an istant carrying a small, square, yellow box. contained all there was of Richelieu. He had ir. He was received at the door by the rchbishop of Paris, to whom he delivered the ox. The procession was then headed by the gendarmerie and honored letters." The Archbish- replied, thanking the Government for restor- g the remains to their resting place, add- g that "it was a lesson for the restless pres- nt that violence never did lasting work; that ne fathers destroy the children restore." e cortege then moved toward the choir. The box was deposited upon a bier, covered ith a velvet mantle, upon which was laid the at of the Cardinal. The whole was then laced in a *catafalque*, which had been raised ore the altar, which was surrounded by four ndelabra. Candelabra, incense, procession through the vaulted arches, and the lemn procession, preceded by the ergy, moved to the tomb in one of the naves, here religion supports the reclining figures of martyrs. Richelieu, two splendid *nalalis* arms, d Science weeps for her protector. The box as deposited in the tomb, and, according to e usage of the church of Rome, a form for e burial of a skull, the Archbishop spoke the rayer. Mourners sprinkled holy water on the mb. There were no mourners there. A escendent of the Cardinal had come from ome to see with his children the "transla- ion" of his ancestor. The ceremony closed y a eulogy pronounced by a Doctor of the orbonne in which "there was no guile." He ould that mild voiced Archbishop, standing e steps of St. Rochelieu, say that violence ever has the last word! But by what means did hat man accomplish his threefold end;—death o the Huguenots, humiliation to Austria, trength to the royal power? Not what we all words now! and his works remain in Moliere, Romanism, and the Article. He was the damark of his century, with perhaps less soul.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Painters' National Union met in Buffalo on Wednesday. James Bourk, of New York, was chosen President, and W. O. Creasey, of Baltimore, Secretary *pro tem*. Delegates were present from Chicago, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and other places.

On Wednesday last Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, had an informal interview with Mr. Seward of an hour or two, at which time the former gentleman advised the Secretary that England would be willing to submit the Alabama claims to a board of arbitration. It is probable that the ratification will be made the subject of to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

The following regiments and battery are in process of recruiting: The Seventy-Sixth U. S. Infantry at Charleston, 110 recruits; the Eighth U. S. Infantry at Raleigh, 170; Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, at Hilton Head, 65.

General Grant has directed the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, at Carlisle Barracks, to forward recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the Seventh United States Cavalry. The Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service is also ordered to prepare detachments of recruits of convenient size, and forward them successively.

Mr. W. A. Jones, mail agent on the western section of the Baltimore and Ohio road, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for robbing pouches in his charge.

Eleven prisoners in the Wheeling jail, Monday evening last, undertook a general delivery by rushing in a body upon jailer Ferris, who relieved them by hastily closing the door and locking it.

Lovett Morton, who now fills the position of Assistant Postmaster of the House, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Eighteenth District of Ohio, the Cleveland District.

It is evident that Gen. Palmer is hugging Trumbull very close, in the Illinois Senatorial contest.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Regular Meeting of Congress.

Elective Franchise in the Territories

No Restriction as to Race or Color.

Regulating Tenure of Office,

Bridging the Mississippi

The Nebraska Bill in the House.

The Compromise Tariff Bill.

The House Rates on Iron and Wool Retained.

The Financial Question Ignored

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1867.

Meeting of Congress.

In the Senate to-day the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress was taken up and passed. It fixes the time for the meeting of the Fortieth and all succeeding Congresses, at 12 o'clock on the fourth of March, and provides that members who were in the previous Congress shall receive no additional mileage for the extra sessions. It goes back to the House for concurrence in some verbal amendments.

Elective Franchise.

The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States was called up and passed, amended so as to read as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the territories of the United States, which are now or may be hereafter organized, to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or the Legislative assemblies of said territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void."

This is the bill passed by the House during the last session. It now goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Tenure of Office.

The bill of Senator Williams to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up, and provides that any person, except Cabinet Ministers, shall hold his office until a successor is appointed, and prohibits the President from removing, except for malfeasance in office, and in such cases it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of meeting of the Senate, to report the cause of such removal to the Senate, if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, the officer shall be suspended. If not, he shall continue in office. The bill enacted authorizes the President to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation.

Mr. Howe moved to amend the bill by striking out the exception with regard to Cabinet officers, so as to put it beyond the power of the President to remove one of the Secretaries without the consent of the Senate. After discussion this was voted down. Other amendments were unlimited but none were adopted, and the bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Poland gave notice that he would call up the Bankrupt Bill on Monday.

Bridging the Mississippi.

The House to-day had two hours debate on the bill reported from the Postal Committee to legalize a bridge crossing the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa, as a post route. The debate was very earnest, and at times personal.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, charged Mr. Davis, of New York, with an interest in the bill, or in the bridge when it should be erected. He opposed it on the general ground that the bridge obstructed the navigation of the river. He was opposed to the bridge as being in the interest of a monopoly, and he calmed to be the advocate of the people's rights.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, ridiculed Mr. Washburne as the people's advocate, and said a nation would yet mourn his loss.

The bill was then passed by yeas 101; nays 41. Mr. Washburn of Illinois was excused from voting, on the ground that he was a stock holder in the road which crossed the bridge. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Concurrence.

The House then took up and concurred in the Senate amendments, which were merely of a verbal character, providing for the meeting of the 40th Congress, on the 4th of March. It only requires the President's signature to become a law. The House also concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill providing for universal suffrage in all of the Territories. The bill also only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

The Nebraska Bill.

The Nebraska Bill came from the Senate, and a brief debate was had on it. The tenor of the discussion seemed to be against the right of Congress to make a condition subsequent to admission of Nebraska into the Union as provided by the Columbus amendment, which passed the Senate on yesterday, only thirty-nine votes being cast in favor of the immediate passage of the bill. The bill was laid over for future action.

Surratt's Trial.

Consul General Averill, of Canada, has arrived here, and is in consultation with Secretary Seward and the President relative to the testimony to be procured in Canada for the trial of Surratt, and also on business connected with the Fenian trials.

The Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee held their second meeting to-day on the impeachment question, but took no evidence. Mr. Ashley appeared and made some promises of evidence which he should furnish at a future day. The committee have not decided on what witnesses they shall summon.

Looking Over the Situation.

An additional number of Southern men arrived this morning to look over the situation. They were at the White House in quite a large force.

The Indian Contracts.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day concluded their investigation into the late award of contracts for Indian goods. Commissioner Bogy appeared and testified. The evidence will go to the House in the report of a certain Washington newspaper, and one or two Congressmen.

Bank Currency.

A number of petitions from the West and Northwest against the establishment of National Bank currency were presented to-day in the House.

The Tariff.

The tariff bill will be reported to-morrow from the Senate Finance Committee. It is a compromise between the Wells and House bills. On wool and iron, the House rates are maintained, notwithstanding the strong pressure to have them increased, and in the classified articles the Wells tariff bill is generally sustained.

Gunpowder Tax.

The gunpowder manufacturers were before the WAYS and MEANS Committee to-day, asking for a reduction of five per cent. tax on gunpowder.

The President's Conduct.

A memorial was presented in the House to-day, signed by citizens of Massachusetts, asking that an inquiry be made into the conduct of the President to see if it is proper to impeach him.

Bosh.

The story sent out through the country per telegram, to the effect that matters of a serious and grave nature are now under consideration at the War Department, and in military circles, in view of disturbances likely to grow out of the impeachment of the President by Congress, is all bosh, as is the telegraph in the same connection, stating that troops are now being transported to different points, to what destination is a mystery. There is no mystery about it whatever. The only movement of troops having the slightest significance, is that of some regiments sent westward, in consequence of the Indian outbreaks.

Financial.

The financial question is at present ignored in Congress. The Ways and Means Committee do not intend to consider the gold bill until they finish the incidentary internal revenue bill. The banking bill will not be taken up till next week.

Personal.

Ex-Secretary Usher and Postmaster General Dennison were on the floor of the House today.

Appointed Chaplain.

George W. Pepper, of Wellington, Ohio, was to day appointed Chaplain in the regular army.

Office to be Abolished.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to recommend that Congress abolish the office of Assistant Internal Revenue Commissioner, now held by David A. Wells.

Speaker Colfax's Reception.

Speaker Colfax's first reception was held on Congress hall, and was largely attended from Congressional, military, naval and diplomatic circles.

State Dinner.

A state dinner took place at the White House at six o'clock this evening, being the first given since President Johnson came into the chair. The cabinet and diplomatic corps only were represented.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Cameron Nominated.

ONE BALLOT.

Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow, 5.

Nomination Made Unanimous.

The Way It was Done

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1867.

The Senatorial caucus organized at eight o'clock, in the hall of the House.

Senator Bigham moved to adjourn the nomination to Monday evening. Lost by a vote of fifty-four to twenty eight.

A ballot was then taken on the nomination of Senator, when Cameron received forty-six votes; Curtin, twenty-three; Stevens, seven; Grow, five; absent, from Lancaster, 2—total, 83. The following is the vote:

For Cameron.			
Brown, (Mercer,)	Huffman,	Mechling,
Coleman,	Humphrey,	Mott,
Connell,	Kennedy,	Potter,
Cowan,	Kerns,	Sharpless,
GRAHAM,	Kingsell,	Shuman,
Haines,	Kinney,	Stainbaugh,
Laheen,	McAnanny,	Souers,
Rutter,	McKee,	Waddell,
Brown, (Juniata,)	Lowry,	Weller,
Cameron,	Mc'naughy,	Wilson,
CHADWICK,	Ridgway,	Woodward,
De Haven,	Scofield,	Worrell,
Iron Beach,	Worthington,	Wright,
Hall, (Speaker,)	Allison,	GLASS (Speaker)
Grogan,	Mann,	
Harrison,	Myers,	
For Curtin.		
Adair,	Ewing,	White,
Albert,	Gallagher,	Pennypacker,
Clay,	Gordon,	Parkhill,
COLVILLE,	Lee,	Filson,
Davis,	Mc'rrary,	Quay,
Dick,	Mowry,	Wallace,
Espy,	Taylor,	Wall,
Wharton,	Wingard,	
For Stevens.		
BIGHAM,	Richards,	Stacey,
Armstrong,	Roath,	Siebman,
WILSON,		
For Grow.		
Browne, of Law-	Shoemaker,	Webb,
rence,	Leech,	McMurrin.

On the announcement of the above vote, Cameron's nomination was made unanimous on motion of M. S. Quay, of Beaver.

THE AMENDMENT.

Rejected by the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., January 10.—The Virginia Legislature rejected the Constitutional Amendment to-day by a large majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 10.—The Legislature meets this morning. The Republicans having a clear majority, both branches organized immediately. In the House, Colonel Harding was elected speaker, and Cyrus L. Nixon, Clerk of the House; Major O. M. Wilson Principal, and Gen. Tom Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

Illinois.

CAIRO, IL., January 9.—The Republicans of the State Legislature met in caucus last night, and in caucus the United States Senatorship until Monday. It is stated that the Democrats will not meet before earlier day. The postponement is considered a victory by Palmer's friends.

The election on Wednesday last in the House to-day by the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the propriety of legislation to control the railroad corporations of this State by direct legislation, also, to inquire into the expediency of repealing said extortionate demands, and assert the sovereignty of the people over all persons, natural or artificial, within the limits of this State, and compel testimony and report at the earliest possible period.

Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—In the Nevada Legislature yesterday, the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., January 10.—The Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's message was delivered to-day. The finances are in good condition. The State pays the interest on four hundred thousand dollars each year. Twelve millions was expended for war purposes in the State, out of the return on this it thinks the General Government should reimburse the State. The message closes with the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment at once.

Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 10.—Both Houses of Assembly met and appointed a committee to investigate the sale of the Missouri Central Road in the State by the Governor. The Senate passed a resolution instructing the United States Senators, and requesting the Representatives to secure if possible the passage of a law by Congress giving to the State of Missouri five million dollars as has been paid other volunteers, in the place of Mr. Hall, member of Congress, recommending the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, which was decided this morning by a vote of 69 to 57. Congress's treatment of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bill will revert to it before the impeachment resolutions to the Judiciary Committee, show that it does not need any home stiffening.

Railroad Committees.

Speaker Hall informs us he has constituted a fair Railroad Committee in the Senate. Landon, making no friends, Bradford, Lowry and Graham should of course favor a liberal policy. Ridgway is a Philadelphia broker, Randall a gentleman from Pittsburgh, and Scofield a farmer. The Committee is well distributed so far as representative railroad interests are concerned. The friends of liberal legislation are of the impression, however, that Landon, Ridgway and Randall are quietly friendly to the Pennsylvania Central, and would not be likely to favor any measure which that important corporation should take the field against. I write without having seen the House Railroad Committee, but, although not speaking by card, feel assured that a fair and liberal policy will be the result of a free railroad law and its early enactment, they will utter no uncertain sound.

Condition of the Insane

A memorial accompanying the Governor's Message, signed by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, urges the erection of another hospital for the insane, in the central part of the State, convenient to a large town and readily accessible by railroad from all the counties of the central portion of the State. The memorial shows that there is a sad deficiency of accommodations for the insane poor, and asks for the appointment of six Commissioners to locate the new institution.

The Virginia Legislature.

Resolutions were adopted in the Senate and House on Thursday authorizing Joint Committee to investigate the rumors of bribery and corruption in connection with the contest for United States Senatorship. Such rumors are current in the air, and are assuming a definite shape in Pennsylvania. The burning words of Hon. Thad. Stevens's letter in Thursday's COMMERCIAL can hardly give additional notoriety to the fact that such honors as United States Senator are purchasable in this State. But this equivocal reputation of one of the candidates and the fact that he has been the subject of previous investigations, made the innocent anxious that the guilty, if any, should be brought to punishment, will come of the investigation, which by an amendment is to cover "the Legislature charged with bribery and corruption in other matters." It is not easy for Committees to "send" persons and papers, and the whole labyrinthian passages leading through private residences, hotel parlors, bed-rooms, stairways, and back alleys—in fine, to look into the heart, when the tongue cannot be made to speak. It is not likely this time that the Committee will be favored with the presence of a reporter. Boyer, Mr. Stebbaugh was entirely too modest in pursuing his resolution, that "there are many reports in circulation," &c. There is more, viz, a quiet conviction and assumption here, that Representative Boyer is deservedly riding in the face of decided public sentiment at home, are making their plum" by the act. Onesaid in the house a sad want of regret, of that emotive sentiment upon which high moral considerations of right and duty are inspired. But as Senator Wallace suggested, let the Committee "probe thoroughly."

Radical Reconstruction.

Mr. Marsh's resolve that it is the imperative duty of Congress to establish such governments in the late rebellious States as will secure to all loyal persons therein full protection to life, liberty, property, and the enjoyment of equal political rights, passed by party vote—37 to 32. Congress's treatment of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bill, and the passage of the Impeachment resolutions to the Judiciary Committee, show that it does not need any home stiffening.

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Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 10.—The House to-day passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 81 to 10. It will also pass the Senate by a large majority to-morrow.

Combinations are forming between the opposing factions to defeat the re-election of Senator Pomeroy, but his friends claim that having a majority in the House, he will secure his election and be elected.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 10.—The Constitutional Amendment was ratified to-day by the House as it came from the Senate, by yeas 79, nays 35.

ALBANY, January 10, 10 P. M.—The Republican caucus met to-night and nominated Hon. Roscoe Conkling as their candidate for United States Senator.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 10.—The bill enfranchising citizens heretofore disqualified by alleged participation in the rebellion passed the Senate on yesterday, only thirty-nine votes being cast in favor of the immediate passage of the bill. The bill was laid over for future action.

From South America.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, 31st, brings news of insurrection. Forty six United States soldiers sent to San Francisco via Nicaragua, died on the transit. Two officers, with 100 soldiers, are at Panama. All the California passengers via that route were detained on the 31st, and could not get late to connect with the California steamer.

United States Minister Rousseau was received by the Honduras government. Honduras and Nicaragua have entered into a treaty of peace and amity.

A terrific explosion of a powder factory occurred in Herraderde, Costa Rica. Five women were blown to atoms. It was caused by a woman dropping the ashes of a cigar into the powder.

General Mosquera resigned the Presidency of Columbia to the Supreme Court, giving as his reasons that he was unable to replenish the Chamber of the Treasury, which contains a million dollars by false certificates; that the clergy are in favor of Spain, and that the spirit of the general desire to make way with him by assassination. The Supreme Court refused to resign the Presidency. The proposition of General Mosquera for a new American Congress to be formally discussed at Cuzco and Lima, is said to have positively received the proposed mediation of France and England and Prussia.

Lima letters say the charges against Minister of Finance Garcia and Senor Freyle, Minister at Washington, have assumed a substantial form. The former admitted the truth of some of the charges against him, but excused it by having paid one fifth to two steamers built in France for the Confederates, and engaged the government of Peru as other, for which he is now sued by the United States Government.

The Peruvian Government is said to be about obtaining a loan of $20,000,000 in case their proposition forwarded to the United States, England and France is not accepted by them.

A report at Lima said the allied fleet had gone to Monte Video instead of Rio Janeiro, and was being supposed the Government had positive information of a treaty of alliance between Spain and Brazil, and that the fleet was to make Rio Janeiro would be the scene of action. Buckwas in consequence.

Work on the Peruvian fortifications is being pushed with vigor.

Bolivar co-operates in the new South American Congress to be held at Lima.

Ex-President Pezet, and his Cabinet have been sentenced to fifteen years banishment as traitors, and mulcted in a fine of fifty per cent. of their fortunes—millions paid to the Spanish minister in 1865.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The revenue cutter McCulloch is ordered to Havana to await sealed orders. Her instructions are said to be connected with Assistant Secretary Seward's mission.

Governor Wells, in the session of the Legislature, will recommend the employment of penitentiary convicts in constructing railroads and other public works.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad is being pushed with great vigor; all the stock is taken, and the road surveyed and under contract, to be completed and put in running order within fourteen months. To day, at a meeting of the Common Council, the Chairman of the Finance Committee reported on the part of the Railroad Company, the neutral ground, at the corner of Canal and Claiborne street, for the purchase of a depot.

A letter from Governor Wells to Senator Trumbull has been published to-day, and excited considerable comment.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—The Japan *Herald* says two more fires have occurred at Yokohama, one of which destroyed the British Hotel. The *Herald* compliments the French sailors on their efforts to extinguish the flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The receipts of the Federal Government from California for the past year are fifteen millions, and the exports sixty-one thousand eight hundred dollars; disbursements during the same period, twenty millions and forty-seven thousand three hundred dollars. The combined exports of treasure and merchandise were sixty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred dollars. Freights paid on merchandise five millions, six hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Total value of wool product for the year one million, six hundred and forty one thousand dollars.

The Shanghai *Commercial* advocates a system of colonization throughout the Chinese Empire. The French squadron had left Cores.

Fenian Trials at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., January 10.—Instructions were received last night from the Solicitor General, superseding the removal of the condemned Fenians to Kingston. It is rumored they will be wanted here on the present trial of Fenians. The Assizes opened to-day before Justice Morrison. Most of the Fenians will be defended by Mr. McKenzie. His Lordship in charging the jury, said that true bills having been found against the prisoners by the last Grand Jury, their cases would not come before the present Grand Jury. Other business was proceeded with.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Vote for Governor Counted

Geary's Majority, 17,178.

Seat of Col. Linton, of Cambria Contested.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1867.

SENATE.

Several local acts were read in relation to Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown, Mercer, an act to regulate the carrying of passengers by railway companies; authorizes passengers to carry, without additional charge, one hundred pounds of baggage, and to exceed two hundred dollars in value.

Mr. Wallace, an act authorizing purchasers of railroads, canals, &c., under trust sales, to bid on the same under like powers, as if sold at judicial sales, &c.

A long debate took place relative to the amendment of a rule of the Senate governing the committees. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House organized at eleven o'clock. Several bills were sent in from the Senate for concurrence. The rules were suspended, and bills passed to incorporate the Sullivan Land Company; to amend the act incorporating the Freedom Iron and Steel Company; to incorporate the New Castle, Lawrence county, Railway Company—capital fifty thousand dollars, with authority to supply the borough of New Castle with water.

The former vote on the Senate bill, to fix the hour for the election of United States Senator at eleven o'clock, was reconsidered, and the time fixed at three o'clock.

On the motion to suspend the rules and proceed to pass the bill incorporating the Real Estate Savings Institution of Lancaster county, a long debate followed, and the House voted against a further suspension of the rules in favor of local bills presented out of order.

Home and Senate met in Convention, to count the votes on Governor, which were read by counties, and certificate signed that Geary received 167,371, and Clymer 150,006 votes.

Petition presented contesting seat of John P. Linton, of Cambria county. The 16th January fixed as time for drawing a jury.

Two messages were received from the Governor, announcing the signature of several local bills, which became laws. Adjourned.

The Alleged Bribery and Corruption Relative to the Senatorship—Reconstruction—Radical Committees—Speech of the Insane.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1867.

Resolutions were adopted in the Senate and House on Thursday authorizing a Joint Committee to investigate the rumors of bribery and corruption in connection with the contest for United States Senatorship. Such rumors are current in the air, and are assuming a definite shape in Pennsylvania. The burning words of Hon. Thad. Stevens's letter in Thursday's COMMERCIAL can hardly give additional notoriety to the fact that such honors as United States Senator are purchasable in this State. But this equivocal reputation of one of the candidates and the fact that he has been the subject of previous investigations, made the innocent anxious that the guilty, if any, should be brought to punishment, will come of the investigation, which by an amendment is to cover "the Legislature charged with bribery and corruption in other matters." It is not easy for Committees to "send" persons and papers, and the whole labyrinthian passages leading through private residences, hotel parlors, bed-rooms, stairways, and back alleys—in fine, to look into the heart, when the tongue cannot be made to speak. It is not likely this time that the Committee will be favored with the presence of a reporter. Boyer, Mr. Stebbaugh was entirely too modest in pursuing his resolution, that "there are many reports in circulation," &c. There is more, viz, a quiet conviction and assumption here, that Representative Boyer is deservedly riding in the face of decided public sentiment at home, are making their plum" by the act. One said in the house a sad want of regret, of that emotive sentiment upon which high moral considerations of right and duty are inspired. But as Senator Wallace suggested, let the Committee "probe thoroughly."

Radical Reconstruction.

Mr. Marsh's resolve that it is the imperative duty of Congress to establish such governments in the late rebellious States as will secure to all loyal persons therein full protection to life, liberty, property, and the enjoyment of equal political rights, passed by party vote—37 to 32. Congress's treatment of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bill, and the passage of the Impeachment resolutions to the Judiciary Committee, show that it does not need any home stiffening.

Railroad Committees.

Speaker Hall informs us he has constituted a fair Railroad Committee in the Senate. Landon, making no friends, Bradford, Lowry and Graham should of course favor a liberal policy. Ridgway is a Philadelphia broker, Randall a gentleman from Pittsburgh, and Scofield a farmer. The Committee is well distributed so far as representative railroad interests are concerned. The friends of liberal legislation are of the impression, however, that Landon, Ridgway and Randall are quietly friendly to the Pennsylvania Central, and would not be likely to favor any measure which that important corporation should take the field against. I write without having seen the House Railroad Committee, but, although not speaking by card, feel assured that a fair and liberal policy will be the result of a free railroad law and its early enactment, they will utter no uncertain sound.

Condition of the Insane

A memorial accompanying the Governor's Message, signed by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, urges the erection of another hospital for the insane, in the central part of the State, convenient to a large town and readily accessible by railroad from all the counties of the central portion of the State. The memorial shows that there is a sad deficiency of accommodations for the insane poor, and asks for the appointment of six Commissioners to locate the new institution.

BY THE CABLE.

Reform Question in England.

Reorganization of the French Army.

Bavarian Army to be Reorganized.

London Times on Impeachment

Revolution in Candia Not Ended.

The Eastern Question.

Serious Indications of Trouble Between Turkey and Greece.

Alliance Between France, Austria and Italy.

The Reform Movement.

LONDON, January 9, Evening.—It is reported in well informed circles that the British Ministry have decided upon resigning in case of too great a pressure by the leaders of the reform movement. It is stated that they have submitted a desire to grant considerable concessions, but are decid dly opposed to the extreme measures advocated by reform leaders.

Reorganization of the French Army Opposed.

PARIS, January 9, Evening.—A report is current that one of the branches of the Government has decided not to favor the proposed reorganization of the French army. It is thought that in consequence of the opposition manifested both by the people and several leading statesmen that the Emperor will not favor its presentation to the Corps Legislatif.

The Bavarian Army.

MUNICH, January 9.—The Bavarian Chambers have assented to the proposed reorganization of the Bavarian army upon the same basis as the Prussian.

The Times on Impeachment.

LONDON, January 9, Evening.—The London *Times* to-day concludes that the proposed impeachment of President Johnson foreshadows a revolution in the United States, and points out the danger of such a proceeding.

Trouble Between Turkey and Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10, noon.—The indications of serious trouble between Turkey and Greece are more threatening. The Government is making a straight canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, and has appropriated a million of money in dredging the existing channel, and says that no foreign vessels of war will be interfered with therefor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Alliance Between France, Austria and Italy

PARIS, January 10, noon.—The rumor has obtained currency on apparently trustworthy authority, that Austria, France and Italy have entered into an alliance on the Eastern question, and that Russia and Prussia have made a similar agreement.

Cuban Letter from Bismarck.

BERLIN, January 10.—A circular letter has been issued by Count Bismarck to the representatives of foreign courts, in which he alludes to the withdrawal of Prussian troops from Mexico in response to foreign powers. He declares that peace shall be maintained, and that he will now devote himself to the consolidation of Germany.

The Church Property in Italy.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The Italian government is said to be willing to release the Church property on the payment of six hundred million lires.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 10, Evening.—Consols closed at 91 for money.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867

It is due to the truth of history to state, as we do on every good authority, that the letter of General PALMER to Senator TRUMBULL, on which, it is alleged, the Civil Rights Bill was based, was written after the Bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL. Quite a difference.

It seems to be understood that a large majority of the Republicans in Congress, on the subject of impeachment, are prepared to go no farther than the investigation which the Committee have been directed to make into the acts of the President. Outside of Congress, the feeling in favor of immediate impeachment appears not to be stronger. But should the investigation to be proceeded with establish the fact that ample ground for impeachment exists, Congress will have but one thing to do, and the people will expect them to do it.

THE YACHTS.

In this morning's COMMERCIAL, our readers will find a part of the interesting log of the Henrietta, the winning yacht, and also some spirited and generous remarks of the London *Times* on the great nautical exploit.

Viewed as an experiment in navigation, and not merely as a race, the voyage of the little fleet of little vessels must be pronounced not only a great success, but a most astonishing achievement. When we take into account the size of the vessels, the bolsterous, mid-winter weather, the shortness of the trip, and the extraordinary evenness of the race, although the competitors were out of sight of each other all the way, it must be admitted to be unequalled by any achievement in the history of ocean navigation. To what practical uses it may lead, whether in naval architecture, in the management of vessels at sea, it is impossible as yet to conjecture. But it certainly authorizes the driving down of a new stake, in the onward engineering progress of science and skill, in both these departments, accomplished largely by American genius, and shows a further move ahead of the old, easy, slow-going times, when it took the clumsy Dutch tubs, that constituted the marine, three months or more to roll and float from Old to New Amsterdam.

But this great feat is demonstrative of spirit and dash in character. It is a sort of representative affair, indicating, on the sea and in a competitive race, traits that may in some sense be called national, and that have had their illustration in different forms both on sea and land, in business and adventure, in peace and war. We are quite satisfied with the correctness, to say nothing of the complimentariness of the *Times*' analysis, on this point. We are not sure, however, that it indicates a growth of the sporting spirit in our people. It is, on the grounds of national character, fully accounted for, we think, apart from its sporting aspect, as connected with a prize to the winner. There is an appreciation of the performance, as American, that is not perceptibly intensified by the accessory idea of its being a race, and the Henrietta, for her few hours advantage, is scarcely more lauded and lionized than her fairy competitors. It is decidedly American, in its dash and daring, as our not over partial English cousin admits, and the same spirit—the irrepressible—may strike out from this novel illustration into some other, as new and perhaps more available for the ends of usefulness to the individual, of fame to the nation and of advancement to mankind. And the next best feeling occasioned by the affair springs from the manifestation of enough of the kindred idea in our English relatives to recognize and honor it in us.

HOW IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

There is some advantage, probably, amid the perplexities and embarrassments connected with the restoration process, in reflecting how much better the condition of the country is, even with these difficulties, than it would have been, had the rebellion been successful. To say nothing of the wild and wasteful passions indulged during the rebellion, there has been enough of malignant temper shown since by leading rebels, to make it easy to imagine what would have been the general character of their policy toward the Government and the Northern people, had the power of dictating terms been on their side.

We have no ambition to depict even from imagination the strange and frightful contrast that would have presented itself to the eyes of the world. But we are sure, from the spirit and temper daily exhibited, and which seems to be sedulously cherished by some, that the clemency and forbearance shown by the loyal victors, would not have marked their policy, either with respect to persons or property. The world has been astonished by the leniency of our Government towards the most atrocious political criminals, and by the forbearance and kindness of its policy towards those who still persist in opposing and vilifying even its beneficent measures.

It should reconcile us to some degree, of trouble and delay in putting the disordered affairs of the country into a healthy condition, to consider that we have not, as we might have had, but for the just and happy issue of the contest, prisons filled with loyal thousands, gibbets and guillotines daily disposing of their scores of honest, patriotic men, property confiscated at will, neighborhoods desolated by feuds and violence, and the whole country rendered miserable by tyranny and oppression.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The education of soldiers' orphans at the public expense is a measure which we have often spoken of as beneficent in itself and honorable to the Commonwealth and to Governor CURTIN, who has evinced in it a very earnest and effective interest. It has been in successful operation now for two years.

But there is one feature of it which the relatives of the children have made the ground of an appeal, the force of which cannot but be felt. It is the separation, which the benevolent measure, as now administered, necessitates between the children and their homes and kindred. This has been made the ground of a petition that the aid kindly rendered by the State to these orphaned children should be given to them *at their homes* and in the schools of their several neighborhoods.

Unless it is necessary, the separation of very young children from their relatives is not advantageous to either. And why should the orphans of our brave soldiers be subjected to the sorrow and the permanent evils to be apprehended from having no home feelings and no kindred ties? They have, no doubt, excellent instruction, and, as a general thing, probably good discipline and kind attention, in the boarding schools where they are. But as most of them have parents, there is evidently no care and oversight, like hers, for those of them who are in the younger years of childhood. And through mothers or near relatives the aid of the State, to the orphans of our soldiers, could be safely administered, while boarding schools might be maintained for those of more advanced age. Petitions to this effect, we understand, are in preparation in different parts of the State.

A RECORD TO PRESERVE.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the 8th inst., the following resolution, offered by Mr. MANN, was adopted—*every Democrat voting in the negative*:

"That it is the imperative duty of Congress to enact such laws and provide such governments for the rebel States as will secure each loyal person therein full and complete protection to life, liberty, property and enjoyment of equal political rights, to the end that the foundations of such governments may be fixed on principles of eternal justice, which will endure through all future time, and that the Clerk forward a copy of this resolution to Congress."

Here we find the party which boasts the name of "the Jeffersonian Democracy" voting solid against a resolution which no more nor less than affirms, and almost in its own language, the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Stick a pin there!

THE Pittsburgh Board of Trade is evidently in favor of both progress and fairness in business enterprises. Its action in relation to the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company is proof of this. The Board rejoices in the progress of a new line, needed by the business of the country, and congratulates the public on a provision made in its organization, to prevent its being bought out and absorbed into a great monopoly.

We are glad to see such an exhibition of the honest spirit of business. Monopolies are the bane of business, as well as of honesty. Competition lays wholesome checks on the rapacity for large profits, which, when indulged in trade, strips it of many of its honorable traits, and makes its character approach a legalized and good mannered robbery. It is easy to see that business which requires large capital and extensive arrangements, and, of course, requires time for organization, such as Telegraph, Railroad, Transportation business, may become the oppressive to other departments of business, and the more so the nearer they come to having the entire field at their will. Competition restrains this power, and so subserves the general interests of business. And what is true of the more extensive branches of business is, in a measure, so of the less.

PAPER MAKING AND THE TARIFF

Commissioner WELLS, in his tariff report, proposes that the duty on foreign paper shall remain as it is—practically prohibitory. He observes that, it having been maintained that protection would stimulate domestic competition and regulate prices on the scale of fair profits, the giving to American manufacturers the entire market will thoroughly test the truth of the proposition. During the last few years the business of paper making, under this policy, has been such as to cause the projection or erection of a large number of paper mills—those to go into operation in the next six months being reported as equal to an increase of twenty per cent. on the existing number. It is to be observed that the price of paper keeps at about the figure at which it could be imported from Canada—possibly a little under. Consumers have a right to expect that the problem which Mr. WELLS proposes to solve will have a solution that will establish the soundness of the doctrine of protection—which it is suspected the Commissioner would be glad to upset.

THE Maryland Legislature has passed a law submitting the question of Sunday cars in Baltimore to the people of that city at the next election. Some of the Philadelphia people are asking the Legislature to pass a similar law for that city. We suggest that it contain a provision that no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color.

Impeachment.

The Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says General Butler in private conversation is said to dissuade any attempt to inaugurate an impeachment, holding that the testimony of the Conference could not be reached before the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The same dispatch states that "it is well understood that Senators Howard, Buckalew and Williams are to be appointed a Sub Committee of the Judiciary, with authority to conduct the investigation of the impeachment question with discretionary speed."

Another dispatch, on the same subject, says: The committee expect to begin taking testimony on some points before the end of the week, or at least early next week. They will give attention first to matters not embraced in any of the special committee investigations already ordered. The time between this and the end of the session is short, and it is not expected before them is of such public import, that the committee are not likely to bring in their report in season for action during this Congress. The facts they obtain, and the conclusions they reach, will, however, be the property of the new Congress convening on the 4th of March next.

Birth of a French Princess.

The cable has made the interesting announcement that the Princess Clotilde gave birth to a Princess on the morning of the 20th of December. In anticipation of the interesting event the Emperor had, according to usage, appointed witnesses, who were summoned at three o'clock in the morning, but who nevertheless promptly repaired where they were wanted. They were Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, Senator, The Ministers of Italy and Portugal represented Victor Emanuel, father of the Princess Clotilde, and the Queen of Portugal her sister. The little one received from its godmother, the queen of Portugal, the Christian names of Marie Louizia Eugenie Catharine Adelaide, M. Rouher, Minister of State; M. Baroche, Minister of Justice; M. Vultry, presiding over the Council of State; and the Duke de Cambaceres, First Chamberlain of the Emperor, were present.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* hopes that the proposed investigation of the charges of bribery at Harrisburg, will be thorough and without favor to any one. Says that paper: "Governor Curtin, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Grow, Mr. Kelley, and their friends, must possess information that will be valuable to an investigating committee. Neither of the gentlemen has been suspected of using any improper influence to procure votes, and they owe it to their positions, as candidates for the Senatorship, that they and their friends give all the informa ion to the committee that is in their possession."

THE success of Artemus Ward in London is great. His hall is nightly crowded, and his popularity is continually increasing. What he lies to "reveal" concerning the system of plurality of wives, among the Mormons, has awakened a peculiar interest among the lady John Bulls.

THE American colony at Jaffa is discouraged. They have been deceived by their leaders; many have died, others are sick, and they beg for a man-of-war to take them home. Meanwhile the Porte has entered a protest against the whole project of an American colony in Palestine.

General Grant and the Veto.

Precisely what General Grant did say about the veto of the Suffrage Bill, is related as follows by the correspondent of the Boston *Post* and New York *Herald*. He was present at the Cabinet meeting by request, without previous knowledge of the subject that would come up for deliberation. In the discussion on the bill General Grant took no part, and after all were through and he supposed the time for his departure had arrived, the President asked him if there would be any impropriety in asking his views on the subject. General Grant replied very briefly, that the objection to the bill had been offered by some members of the Cabinet that it was unconstitutional because it did not grant to rebels without trial, was in his estimation, the most powerful objection urged against it. He was unconstitutional because it did

Daily Commercial

"Go IT ALONE."

Some much in fashion I think it's called
re.
e never played it for pleasure or incre.
hes, the odds are in certain conditions,
s against one who has charged their positions—
When one is confident to go
might venture to go it alone."

hing the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's,
draw from the sky much in cards,
ey finds to the trivial strife,
lent, his fate the same of life,
either the prize be a ribbon or throne,
to be who can "go it alone!"

t Galileo proclaimed that the world
or orbit was once lonely whirled,
in a quiver'd trail of his pains,
erist in and prison and chains—
h, all that," was his answering tone,
w, like the earth, he could "go it alone!"

der, with intellect piercing afar,
f the laws of each planet and star;
e, who ought to have handed it his name,
ise feeling, of knowledge his fame,
he replied, 'till the truth you shall
in his heart he could "go it alone!"

e player who lofty depends,
ave of life, upon kind edhand friends!
the value of friend, go like these,
new, I'll none for ingratitude ease,
e the coward who finds set h a groan,
can bear to finish to "go it alone!"

omething no doubt in the hand you may
unity, culture, wit beauty and gold,
thing ever, of may fairly regard,
s the way a man escapes all card—
me may be lost with a l these for your own,
ave the courage to "go it alone!"

or business, whatever the game,
in love, it is ever the same;
ngle for power or scramble for pelf,
your motto, "Depend on you self"
or the prize be a ribbon or throne,
l in he who can "go it alone!"

JOHN G. SAXE.

A HEN IN THE CARS.

Barry's "Out of Town" Experiences.

my black-and-tan hen bringing
ne. And this was the way it came

I had her, with the other fowls I
, secured in a large wicker basket,
d brought them in safety to the
l, and placed them under the seat
I occupied in the car. It being a
lay, I hoped, because of the greater
tit would yield me, to occupy it
and had consequently disposed be-
e the various packages and news-
which a dweller out of town is ac-
ed to carry with him whenever he
me. I had buried myself, figura-
speaking, in the last number of the
e, and was so absorbed in its peru-
t I failed to perceive the inquiring
cast by the passengers, as they
through the cars, at the unoccupied
I knew they would find plenty of
t the rear cars, or on the sunny side
ost any one in the train. Conse-
y I made up my mind not to make
or any one beside me, unless asked
o. I might have had for a neighbor
young lady, as sweet as lavender,
earing the coolest of muslin gowns,
chosen to offer one a seat; but I
ed all the pleasant opportunities
across for so doing, and was just
tulating myself—for the cars were
ion—on having a seat to myself,
a fat old lady, with a bandbox and
, a parasol and a palm-leaf fan,
g the warmest of black bombazine
, and looking most distressedly red-
d suffocated, made her appearance
the aisle, coming towards me. I
ny eyes from the page before me,
I had been reading about the honey-
s till the murmurs of the bees filled
nd, the perfume of clover-tops my
s, and the flavor of honey my tongue,
oked about me. Every seat was
and I knew there was no help for
y time had come. So making a vir-
necessity, I moved, as the old lady
ar, and offered her part of the seat,
ok it with many thanks, regretting
is so large and fleshy, as she knew
ould se riously incommode me.
Providence, kind sir," she said,
not permit us to choose our mortal
acles of flesh, else I would have
pared the discomfort which is now
to be yours."
ged the old lady to make no apolo-
r her size, although the seat, I said,
might have been a trifle wider,
y reddening it more comfortable for
us, yet that she could be thankful
not a large man. She said she was,
e had no doubt, either, but that I
yself.
plied I was, on this occasion, but
s a general rule, it was not applica-
would prefer to be a little stouter
navier that I am still, she justly re-
ed, "one cannot control these mat-

r my part," I continued, "I like
persons; they are almost invaria-
good-natured, kind-hearted, and
I had a grandmother once—rest
ul in peace; she is dead and gone
many a-year—who was much stouter
than you; and, though she was
to regret her size, I wouldn't have
single ounce of her flesh removed
ything. There wasn't too much of
d lady for me to love, I assure you.
es, I always had an idea that it was
se my grandmother was so large
e used to cut me such great slices of
cake whenever I visited her. If
d been a thin, bean poleish kind of
man, the pieces of cake, I imagine,
have been of the same character."
old lady at my side looked benignly
me, and said that she believed I was

She had an idea though she said,
ing that new plan of reducing one's
of which she'd heard so much talk,—
hat- o-you call-it system.
, the Banting," I said.
," she replied, "that is it; though
didn't like to be obliged to give up
. I don't believe, though, after all,
I shall adopt that—what is it sys-

e Banting." I answered I.
, yes, I'll remember it now," she
d,—"Banting. I've only to think of
me, and that will remind me of it.
do you know," she continued, "that
imagined, ever since I've been here,
heard hens making a noise?"
think it very probable," I replied;
the fact is, I have a half dozen of
in the basket under the seat. I've a
e of bantams there, and a black-
n hen which is but the prettiest
owl you ever saw."
ow, do tell," said she; "but what
of a hen did you call it,—a black and
lack-and-tan," I answered.
ell, now, really," said she, "I know
d deal about fowls, but I never heard
e of one of that kind. If you don't
let me see that hen I would regard
a great favor."
roupon I managed, with consider-
trouble, to get the basket under the
d, and take out the aforementioned
and-tan. We were just approaching
arlem tunnel, and before the old lady
an opportunity to express her hor-
we had passed into the darkness.
only the hen, which had been lying
etly quiet, struggled from my grasp,
ed as I could recover it, was flying
gh the car, striking with her wings
nnets of the ladies, and knocking
he hats of the men. The commotion
fearful—the women shrieked, the men
e and the affrighted hen kept blindly
g about. None, however, knew what
, but the general impression seemed
that it was an invention of the rebels
kind of flying infernal machine—for
destruction of the inmates of the car.
hen we reached daylight again the
very was explained, and, with shouts
aughter from some and invectives
others, the owner of the unfortunate
was called for, and, after many urgent
ests, I at last rose, and sought to
gize for the annoyance I had unin-
onally caused. The passengers gen-
y accepted the apology, but one or
individuals said I ought to be prose-
and made to pay roundly for the
it my hen had occasioned. All this
e the black-and-tan was running
t under the seats poked at with canes
umbrellas, and finally took refuge,
as I joined in the pursuit, under the
s of a sour-looking, tall, and bony
len lady of an uncertain age, who sat
e adjoining seat to me, and who I no-
I had turned a scornful look at me when
forgiven all the people. For a moment she
ched hysterically, and then fainted
y; at the same time the hen gained the
of the car, which the conductor opened
his way to collect the tickets, and before
uld grasp her had flown, screaming,
of the platform, and alighted in the
ming village of Yorkville, where she
, doubtless, is experiencing the hospi-
y of that delightful suburban retreat.
my efforts to catch her I came near
ng headlong from the cars, and, if the
keman had not caught me, I should
e followed after the hen. When I
ed the car I was confronted by a
ly old gentleman with a rubicund
e and a gold-headed cane which he
rished energetically, who desired to
w what the deuce I meant by insulting
sister.
assured him that I had no intention of
ng any such thing, and was exceeding-
sorry that my little black-and-tan—
e, alas! no longer—had created such a
ous disturbance.
he old gentleman, however, refused to
en to my explanations, until the old
y who had occupied the seat with me
me to the rescue, and assured the
uld-be belligerent that it was entirely
fault that the fearful scene through
ch we had just passed had occurred.
re was something about that old lady's
ce of a soothing nature, or, it may be,
nething magical in her touch, when she
d her hand soft upon the arm of the
ited old gentleman, that acted like an
ate upon his anger.
He yielded gracefully to her persua-
ns, and assured her that it gave him
atest pleasure to listen to her explana-
ns, and that, moreover, he was con-
nced that his sister was a fool, and it
s confounded nonsense for her to act as
e did.
Meanwhile my old lady had, by the aid
salts, camphor, and other medicinal
mpounds, of which she appeared to have
large supply in her satchel, restored the
in lady to consciousness.
The excitement after a while subsided;
d when I reached my stopping-place, I
ve up my seat to the aforesaid old
ntleman, who appeared delighted to
ke possession of it, and shook hands
th me with great cordiality at parting.
Whether I shall ever duplicate that
ack-and-tan remains to be seen; but at
esent, my wife, who is of a saving turn
mind, objects seriously to my paying so
uch for any kind of a hen. The common
hens, which lay one egg a day, she says,
are good enough for our pantry-yard,
and she trusts I will not spend any more
money in buying new-fangled cocks and
hens.—*Out of Town.*

Russian Winter Costume.

One of the correspondents now at Saint Petersburg thus writes on this subject: The upper classes wear, he says, the costume of western countries. The only exception, is a round, low, fur cap, frequently seen on the heads of ladies as well as gentlemen. To protect the head is also the purpose of a sort of cowl, or hood, similar to those on the bournous of the Bedouin. The overcoats and cloaks are of the ordinary cut, but mostly lined with fur. The fox and bear collars they exhibit are beautiful enough to excite the envy of a Siberian Prince. Strenge to say they are mostly imported from America. The lower classes make shift with sheep skins. A man in sheep skins, and feits is one of the most unattractive sights imaginable. The class worst off are those townspeople too citified to don sheep skin, and too poor to wear more expensive furs. Of the women especially, a great number seem in this troublesome dilemma between poverty and pride, and they prefer freezing to lowering themselves by apparel which would reduce them to the level of the peasantry.

A QUEER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—The following extraordinary account of a determined attempt at suicide is gravely related by the *Epoca* of Madrid: The individual in question being tired of this life resolved to take such measures as must infallibly insure his death. For that end he started to the sea shore, provided with a ladder, a rope, a loaded pistol, a bottle of poison and a box of matches. Having some time before discovered a post standing a little way out in the water, he fixed his ladder against it, and ascending, fastened one end of the cord to the top, and fastened a slip knot around his neck, swallowed the poison, and striking the match set fire to his clothes. Then, placing the pistol to his ear, he kicked away the ladder, but in so doing his hand swerved, and as he fired at the same moment, the bullet, instead of penetrating his brain, divided the rope, and he fell into the sea, thus extinguishing his burning garments. The quantity of salt water he had swallowed caused him to throw up the poison he had taken, so that he scrambled on shore, convinced that his time had not yet come.

DEATH or change of law of every flower, of every fish, insect, bird, of every creature. We must die to make room for change, for fresh beauty, fresh forms. Those wonderful statisticians had computed that if everthing that had died was piled on the habitable parts of our globe, it would make a pile three miles high! If we had continued to live, there would be no room for new forms; therefore death is a blessing. It takes us from joys and from cares; from hopes and from fears; from work and from oppression. Each part of us is made up of cells; each cell dies when its function is completed; they die daily, hourly, minutely. Theancients on their monuments represent death as the renewal of life. It is so represented in the inverted torch, in the butterfly going forth from its disagreeable cell. Emerson's lament on the death of his boy is an exquisite poem; every line is a tear.
O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

COULDN'T DO HIMSELF JUSTICE.—A colored man had stuck to the rebel army of General Hood through thick and thin, and was in high hopes of being able to march into Nashville and pay his respects to a lady who belonged to the upper crust of the colored society; and when he discovered that the besieging army was retreating, he determined to break through the lines and throw himself upon the mercy of the fair Southron. He presented himself to General Thomas, hat in hand, and standing very straight. "Where are you from?" inquired the General. "I just from de army, sah." "What army?" "Mr. Hood's army, sah." "Where is Mr. Hood now?" He's leavin', sah; he's leavin'." "Ah! I thought Mr. Hood, as you call him, was coming into Nashville?" "No, sah; Mr. Hood thinks he can't do hisself justice in Nashville!"

COOKING TROUT IN CAMP.—Stick your knife in the back of his neck, and slash his gills the first thing. (Always bleed your fish as soon as you land him, it makes his flesh hard.) When you are ready for your supper, make a small incision at the throat, and draw the entrails. Then fill him up with a wedge of fat pork or bacon. Wrap him in several thicknesses of paper, well wet, (oak leaves will do,) and lay him in the hot ashes, covering him well with ashes and coals. Leave him for from twenty minutes to half an hour, when you may unearth him, and eat with whatever accompaniments you may have. The first thing you'll do next morning will be to go fishing.

NEW SCALES OF JUSTICE.—When the company of Seneca Indians recently gave a concert in Barnstable, Hon-non-deah, the chief, made a speech in the court room, where the musical entertainment was given. In the room is suspended the effigy of a codfish, and in his speech the chief, who is a lawyer, pointed to it and called it the "emblem of justice." He therefore recommended to Hon-non-deah that he had misapprehended the symbol; that it was only a codfish. "And yet," said the chief, "it is an emblem of justice. Does it not wear the scales?"—*New Bedford Mercury.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEURALGIA AND ALL PAINS in the Head or Face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market St.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11th, benefit of the beautiful Sensation Actress,
MISS ANNA LEVERING,
On which occasion she will appear in the great Sensation Drama, entitled
THE CHILD STEALER,
After which Pyne & Bonfanti's GRAND BALLET TROUPE, composed of 18 beautiful Danseuses, will positively appear in a new Ballet called
LA SUISSE.
The evening's performance to conclude with a Comic Pantomime.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon. Admission 50 cents.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
PENN STREET.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
TO-NIGHT, the renowned Comedian,
JIMMY JEFFERSON,
THE LOVELY BALLET TROUPE.
MONSTER BILL containing with
SHOCKING EVENTS.
Mr. Purgs.....W. C Smythe,

GRAND
NATIONAL SKATING TOURNAMENT,
COMMENCING JANUARY 28TH, 1867, AT
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
PITTSBURGH PA.
PRIZES $400 AND $300 IN GREENBACKS, and the Champion Medal, worth about $50.
The best in gentlemen skating will receive a prize of $400 in Greenbacks, and the Champion Gold Medal of America.
The best Lady Skater a prize of $300 and the Ladies' Medal.
Three of each to enter to secure a contest. The winner of each, if challenged next season, to skate the contest on this Park. Entries to close on the 20th. address
SECRETARY OF CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
Postoffice Box 371.
For entries and particulars.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Dyers House,
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I am the only bill poster in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. no26-1y

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondence.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 1544.
1y11

FEATHER DUSTERS
AND GOOD BRUSHES
Of all kinds, at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no12 30 Fifth street.

CHEESE—
50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,
Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BAILEY,
201 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
160 bbls. Flour,
1 car Spring Wheat;
1 car Chop Corn; 6 bbls. Eggs;
1 half bbls. Butter;
6 bbls Dried Apples; 25 bush Beans;
200 bbls Peachblow Potatoes;
200 boxes Cheese; 25 doz Corn Brooms;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE.
oct11 858 Liberty Street

M. BEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
no19-60d-ym PITTSBURGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 11th, benefit of the talented young Irish comedian,
DAN BRYANT,
Who will appear TO-NIGHT, in two splendid pieces,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
AND
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
Between Pieces the inimitable LITTLE MAC will give the Essence of Old Virginny.
Saturday afternoon—Grand Family Matinee. For performance the exciting romance of Eustache Baudin. Admission 25 cents.
Monday next—The great American Actor and Scholar, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
MR. BAYARD TAYLOR,
WILL LECTURE
On Monday Even'g, Jan. 14, '67,
AT CITY HALL.
Subject—AMERICAN LIFE.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall, on Monday morning, January 14th at 10 o'clock.
No more than Twelve tickets can be secured by one person.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. BELLOWS,
Will Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING January 15,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Subject—TWO THIRDS THROUGH THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
JAS. B. SLOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, GUYER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. M. MILLER,
O. P. SCAIFE, Lecture Committee.

MASONIC HALL.
FOR SIX SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th,
THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP,
WITH HIS CELEBRATED
OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY,
Consisting of Twenty two Ladies and Gentlemen, in costumes of one hundred years ago. Together with their splendid Orchestra, assisted by EMMA J. NICHOLS, the Jenny Lind of America.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7, concert at 8 o'clock.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Reserved seats for sale at the Hall, commencing Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL.
PROF. BARTO, from London,
Will present his popular Entertainment, entitled Marvels of Prestidigitation, or Evenings in Fairy Land, at
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th
On which occasion he will introduce the great Indian Basket Trick, which, though so often heard of, has never been performed in this country.
The Animated Skeleton.
The Mystery of second Sight.
Child of Air or Marvels of Magic, and produce beautiful Cut etal Globes of Water and Gold Fish from a Lady's Shaw . Also, numerous laughable and amusing experiments, commencing each night with the INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock. Tickets for reserved seats can be secured at the Hall from 10 to 4 o'clock each day.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of wrought iron pipe, Mr. ROBERT A. PATTISON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.
JOHN EVANS.....A. PIXON DALZELL.
J. S. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
☞FIRST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of HAHN & RIDDLE was dissolved the 31st day of December, 1866, by mutual consent. Geo. W. Hahn having purchased the interest of Geo. D. Riddle in said firm. The business of the firm will be settled at the old stand of Hahn & Riddle by Geo. W. Hahn.
GEO. W. HAHN.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.
Allegheny, December 31st, 1866.

NOTICE--COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day entered into a limited Copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Grocery, Produce and Commission Business, at No. 20 DIAMOND, under the name and style of HAHN & BADLY.
The new firm will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the late firm of Hahn & Riddle, as well as others making purchases of goods in our line.
GEO. W. HAHN.
CHAS. F. BADLY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN RETIRING from the Firm of Hahn & Riddle, would cheerfully recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm, hoping a continuance of their patronage to the new firm.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.
Allegheny, January 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Kurtz & Ralph, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Ralph having purchased the interest of Henry Kurtz. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand.
JOHN KURTZ.
GEO. K. RALPH.
Lawrenceville, Jan. 8, 1867.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of KURTZ & RALPH for the purpose of conducting the dry Goods business, whole sale and retail, at the Old Stand, Butler Street, Lawrenceville.
JOHN KURTZ,
J. M. RALPH.
Lawrenceville, Jan. 8, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of OWENS & KENNEDY have dissolved partnership this day. Persons indebted to the above firm are notified not to pay any debts to any person but
S. B. W. GILL,
Attorney-at-Law, Fifth street.

DISSOLUTION—
The firm of HAHN & RIDDLE, heretofore engaged in the grocery business, at No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE W. HAHN retiring. Wm. P. HAGALIN, Jr., succeeding GEORGE D. RIDDLE in said firm.
The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. HAHN, at No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny, who will pay all debts owing by said firm, and receive all accounts due to them.
GEORGE W. HAHN,
GEO. D. RIDDLE.

In retiring from the firm of HAHN & RIDDLE I respectfully recommend Mr. GEO. W. HAHN to the friends and customers of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of their patronage to him.
GEORGE D. RIDDLE.
Allegheny, December 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—
The partnership heretofore existing between M. DELANGE and D. CHESNUT, under style of DELANGE & CHESNUT, was dissolved by limitation and mutual consent on the 1st January, 1867.
The business will be settled at the old stand, 333 LIBERTY STREET, by either of the late partners.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,
Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate, &c.,
Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE, at Private Sale or Auction.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR
COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the Perrysville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny City was adjourned. The lots are now offered at private sale. Ultimate time. The lots are now offered at private sale. Ultimate time. The lots are now offered at private sale. Ultimate time

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

AQUATICS.

The Coming Boating Season—Clubs in this City and Vicinity.

Within the past few years great interest has been manifested by our young men in aquatic sports, and from present appearances, the coming season will be one of unusual activity. New clubs are being formed rapidly, and already single scull matches and four oared races are being canvassed and discussed. The following is a list of the boat clubs in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and Manchester:

THE UNDINE.

The oldest club in the city, has one sixteen, one eight and one four oared boat. The boat house is moored in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Ross street.

THE CLASPER CLUB,

Has a splendid new boat house on the Monongahela river, at the foot of Ross street. Among the members of this club are some of the best oarsmen in the vicinity. The boats consist of two single sculls and one four oared boat. A new six oared barge has been ordered and will be ready at the commencement of the spring.

THE XANTHA CLUB,

A Manchester organization, has one four oared boat and a single scull, that made its mark last season. The membership of this club comprise a number of excellent oarsman.

THE PAINTER CLUB

Is located in Sligo, and has a splendid new eight oared barge and one four oared boat.

THE BIRMINGHAM CLUB

Has just completed a new boat house, which will be located below the dam on the Monongahela. The club designs procuring two four oared boats before spring.

THE ATTERBURY CLUB

Has one four oared boat and a single scull. The boat house is moored below the bridge on the Monongahela.

THE COLUMBIA CLUB

Is a new organization. The boat house is in course of erection, and the boats will be completed in the spring.

THE SUCKER CLUB,

The boat house of which is located above the first dam, on the Monongahela river, designs procuring one eight and one four oared boat.

THE HOMER CLUB,

The members of this club, who reside at Pipetown, have a good boat house and will procure boats early in the season.

THE KEYSTONE CLUB

Is composed of residents of Allegheny and Duquesne borough. The boat house is moored in the river, opposite the Alle heny Water Works. Several boats have been contracted for and are now building.

THE HOWARD CLUB

Has a house on the Allegheny river, and owns one four oared boat.

THE DUQUESNE CLUB

Has one six and one four-oared boat. This is an active club, and may make its mark during the season.

Besides the above, several other clubs have been formed, and are under way, among them are the Meguets, Irwin, Atlantic, and a new one not yet named, which has already contracted for a four-oared boat and two single sculls. The latter club is composed of oarsmen whose superiority is acknowledged, and who will be on hand early to contend for anything that may be offered in the way of a race.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Robert Richey was arraigned on a charge of stealing $36 00 from Henry Schafer, who is employed by Adams Express Company to deliver packages. On the 15th of November last, Schafer while getting out of his wagon in Allegheny, dropped the money, and it was alleged that the defendant picked it up and appropriated it to his own use. The facts, he never, were not proven, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John Kelley was tried for larceny as bailee. The defendant was in the employ of Mrs. Holmes, at Oakland, who alleged that she gave him fifty dollars to pay a bill, but that he only accounted to her for fifty dollars. The jury acquitted the defendant.

Margaret Snyder, indicted for larceny, was next placed on trial. On the 24th of November last a woman, accompanied by a little girl, entered J. R. & W. C. Bolland's shoe store, on Market street, and after examining a number of pairs of shoes, left without purchasing. Shortly after their departure, several pairs of shoes were missing, when one of the firm, suspecting that the woman had stolen them, followed her to the Third ward, Allegheny. While passing along one of the side streets in the upper part of the ward, he noticed the little girl, and upon giving her chase, she dropped a basket which she was carrying, and disappeared down an alley. The basket was picked up and found to contain a pair of shoes and a quantity of dry goods, which were identified by J. & W. C. & Co., and other merchants as their property. Several days afterwards the defendants were arrested. Mr. Berland identified the shoes, and one of Mr. Horne's clerks swore positively to private marks on a pair of gloves found in the basket. The defense contended that Mr. Berland was mistaken as to the persons who had been in the store, and witnesses testified that Mrs. Snyder was at home at the time the larceny was alleged to have been committed. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. Mary Snyder, daughter of the previous defendant, was next tried on the same charge, but the jury acquitted her.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Robinson, Rea & Co. vs. the Eureka Insurance Company, reported yesterday, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, for $6 520 42, the full amount of the claim, with interest. A verdict for the same parties for $6 450 27, against the Citizens' Insurance Company, was also rendered.

Alexander Moffitt vs. Howard & Aikens. The plaintiff in the case alleges that he built four buggies to the order of defendants, who own a livery stable on Fourth street, and that when the buggies had been completed, the defendants refused to receive them. The amount of the claim is about $1,200. The case is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The jury in the case of Wm Nicholson vs, James S. Stewart returned a verdict in favor of defendant in the sum of $32.

The case of Alice Walls et al. vs. Dr. J. E. Shaffer occupied the attention of Court during the day, and has not yet been concluded.

Trial List for This Day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 120. Robinson, Rea & Co vs Monongahela Insurance Company.
No. 172. Dahlinger vs. Weirman.
No. 177. Weible vs. Stewart.
No. 181. Powell vs. Little.
No. 182. Walter vs. Stewart.
No. 194. Thorn vs. Wilson et al.
No. 201. Lemon vs. Jones.
No. 202. Selbe imer vs. Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company.
No. 203. Hays vs. Thompson.
No. 204. Wallace vs. Hall.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 75. Walls vs. Shaffer et al.
No. 77. Thompson vs. Thompson et al.
No. 78. Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.
No. 86. Smith vs. Harper.
No. 87. Arcieco Oil Co. vs. Tack, Bro & Co
No. 88. Briggs & Molverhill vs. Briggs.
No. 95. Day & Hopkins vs. Keefer's administratory.

Episcopal.

Services were held on Sunday, in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, East Birmingham, by the Rev. Bishop Kerfoot. The congregation was large considering the inclemency of the weather. After an eloquent and very impressive sermon, the holy communion was administered, immediately after which a full meeting of the vestry convened, Bishop Kerfoot presiding, when a unanimous call was made, and the Rev. Mr. Hartman elected pastor. This will be cheering news to the members of the Episcopal Church in that neighborhood who have been for some time without a pastor.

PARDONED.—Nicholas Riley, convicted of the murder of James R. Crawford, at Graysport, Blair county, on the 16th of October, 1865, and who was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin. The petition for pardon was signed by the father of the murdered man, and nearly all the prominent citizens of the town. Riley arrived home last week.

THROWN OFF THE TRACK.—A portion of a train of coal cars attached to engine No. 11 on the Connellsville Railroad, were thrown from the track yesterday morning at Arthur's Station, a few miles from the city, damaging the cow catcher of the locomotive, and obstructing the track for some time. The obstruction was removed, and the trains were but little delayed.

DWELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION.—To-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the valuable lot of ground No. 141 Fulton street, with brick dwelling. Also, at three P. M., at No. 73 Marion street, brick dwelling and lot. Possession both, April 1st. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Streng, who was shot at his residence in the Second ward, Allegheny, some days since by his son-in law, is improving, and hopes of his recovery are entertained. His daughter, who was injured at the same time, is also recovering.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire sounded from box No. 2, on the corner of Penn and Duquesne streets, yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney of a house at that point.

BEST ICE of the season at Central Skating Park to-day.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circular free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted every where. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, 375 Broadway, New York.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a-that is to says, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In Winter and early Spring, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. Is the appetite to be balked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the bowels in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it, as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S, 87 Fifth street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jan1

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, January 10, 1867.

There is not much improvement felt in the money market. The demand for discounts is very heavy, and can be met only by degrees. It is thought, however, that there will be no lack of money for all reasonable wants in a very short time. The banks here are strong and prudent, and will extend their discount lines to the farthest practicable point.

—The New York quotations as received at the Stock Rooms of S. S. Bryan to-day show a heavy decline throughout the entire list:

Gold	133
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	106
" 5-20's 1865	105¼
" " new issues 1865	105¾
" 10-40 series 7-30's	104¼
Michigan Southern	87¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	100
Erie	64¼
W. C. Telegraph Co.	40¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼
Chicago and Northwestern	76¼
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	76¾

Later dispatches received at 4 o'clock P. M. show the following changes from the forenoon prices: Erie, 63¾; Michigan Southern, 76¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Rock Island, 102¾, and North Western 42.

The quotations for mining stocks were as follows:

Gregory	16¼	Holman	22c
Rocky Mountain	21¾	Nye	10c
Quartz Hill	4¾	Smith & Parmelee	7¾
Corydon	4¾		

—The New York *Tribune* remarks about railroad stocks, that, with the present earnings of roads, parties buying for a rise, lead a forlorn hope. Unless a change is shown in earnings, some roads, of which the stock now sells quite high, will go to protest on their bonds in 1867. After the call the market continued dull and heavy, with but small transactions. And further says: There is a disposition on the part of Congress to take from the National Banks several sources of income, and until Congress adjourns there may be expected very prudent management. The proposition to take from banks the power to issue circulation by substituting legal tenders for the existing $300,000,000 of bank circulation will not steadily grow in favor with the people, giving, as it does, a superior currency, while reducing the national taxes eighteen millions in gold per annum.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: A few of the low-priced oil shares are more inquired after; but nibody rates per cent. of the shares of those organizations are utterly worthless. The immense amount of business doing in the crude article may be inf-red from the fact that during the past year there were shipped from this city to Atlantic ports 667,088 barrels, 12,478 cases refined oil, in bond, valued at $9,722,284, and 120,117 barrels crude valued at $1,276,691; making a total (reduced to gallons) of 28,695,321 gallons, against 12,156,202 gallons in 1865, showing an increase in 1866 of 16,449,119 gallons.

—Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week of December:

1866	$59,616
1865	55,427

For the month of December:

1866	$327,490
1865	231,731

—Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of December:

1866	$323,417
1865	356,912

From March 1st:

1866	$4,047,649
1865	4,130 835

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of December:

1866	$398,695
1865	408,000

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of December:

1866	$288,413
1865	230 824

—For many years previous to the war, the State of New Jersey had no funded debt. A bond of that State was unheard of in the stock market, and there was little or no State tax levied on the people. Her system of internal improvement was and is carried on out of the ordinary expenses of the State. The breaking out of the war caused a large advance of cash means, and according to the statement of its finances just made, the debt of the State on that account, Dec. 1st, amounts to $5,142,119, against which it holds in the sinking fund $3,000 00. Of the bonds of the State, $99,500 fall due January 1st, 1868, for which the Legislature is called on to make the necessary provision, as well as for the interest falling due January. The receipts during the fiscal year from transit duties from railroads and canals and for dividends and interest on stocks aggregated about $396 0 0. The receipts from all sources amount to $670,162.

—The bonds of the State of Tennessee declined on Monday in New York, on a report that $2,000,000 to the credit of the State in the Bank of the Republic there had been exhausted before all the ist of January coupons were paid. This difficulty may involve the necessity of sending the remainder of the coupons to Washington for payment. The case against Bailey, in owning funds at New York. The probability is that some of the railway companies will be permitted to hold in making their quotas of January interest. This failure is the more to be lamented as it may tend to depress the securities of the other Southwestern States which have been growing in favor from the kind towards reconstruction taken by Tennessee.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 11, 1867.

Trade in a general way remains dull. Flour is held firmly at the quotations, which are a shade higher. There is very little doing in Wheat. There is very little new provisions on yet, offered for sale. Our large dealers expect to open out about the 20th inst. The Grocery market is firm at former quotations.

We annex the following review of the markets, in different cities, compiled from our daily exchanges.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The Chicago *Times*, of Wednesday, says: The wheat market was in a peculiar condition to day, no one will rig to buy, save the warehousemen, and they not very willing to become unable to sell. The warehouse men are beginning to realize that they have drawn an elephant in advancing prices and buying up an this property, while operators generally feeling that a general depression is coming on, generally refuse to assist the warehousemen by taking any of the property, and producers, sensible of the same fact, are hurrying forward the supplies, which the warehousemen are obliged to take, in order to maintain, as well as they can, the ground they have drawn so much on. The consequence is that the warehousemen own nearly all the wheat in New York in the course of a day or two, and will be obliged to sell it, and then they came to have so much wheat there, for we know of no reason why it should not go to the seaboard there. They are at this moping to sustain the market here by bogus telegrams, but the fudge is too transparent to why especially when every one has his own private telegraphic correspondent. Those who look out ahead see some days ago, and sent in their wheat, have made a good thing by the operation. Those who send in now will probably do so before long, and make a much longer. For No. 1 the market was altogether nominal, with little selling sales at $2 32@2 33 for fresh receipts. No. 2 closed very weak at $1 91. Sales included 5,000 No 1 spring, $2 30; 2,000 do, $2 30; 2,000 No. 2 spring, (A. D & Co.) at $2 06; 4000 do, (F. & P.) $2 (2; 1,000 do (regular) $1 96; 6 400 do, $1 95; 3,000 do (regular) $1 94; rejected spring, $1 90@1 91; 1,000 do (regular) $1 64; 800 do $1 63. The receipts were 12,200 bushels; shipments 14,000 bushels.

Corn—The market was less active and weak, and prices, in sympathy with the decline in the other grain markets, declined fully 1c, closing at less prices all around. No 1 bond at 83@83c, No 2 at 73@75c, and new rejected at 68@70c. Receipts 20,000 bush No 2 at 82c 20,000 do 82½c, 6,000 do at 82c, 2,200 No 2 73½c; 1,000 do 72c; 3,000 do rejected at 66c; 2,000 do at 69½c; 1,000 do at 70c. By sample—800 bush new white, 76c on track. The receipts were 23,800 bush; the shipments nothing.

The Philadelphia flour market continues very firm, but there is little or no demand for export, and home consumers purchase very sparingly. Sales of 900 bbls at $13 3 @ bbl for northwestern extra family; $12 bbl for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; $14 50 @ $15 for fancy brands, $9@10 75 for extras, and $5 25@5 75 for superfine, according to quality. There is nothing doing in the way of corn meal.

In Cincinnati flour is reported by the *Commercial*, of Wednesday, as firm, but quiet at last quotations. Wheat is in demand and confined to holders retaining buyers do not support the figures given yesterday as the asking rates of sellers on spring. No. 2 of this class sold to-day at $2 20, and No. 1 at $2 40, though so above these figures is in good cases asked. No 2 red winter is held at $2 38. No 1 at $2 90@2 95. Corn is dull, and to effect sales of large lots concessions would be necessary. We quote it a little easier, to cover the trading condition of the market, namely 83c@85c for new car, and 86c@88c for shelled in bulk. Oats are dull and lower at 66c@67c for No. 2, and 62@63c for No. 1. Rye is firm but quiet at 1 @2 for No. 1, and $1 10@1 12 for No. 2. Barley of prime to choice grades winter, ranges at $2 75@3 00 per cwt, and all of fair to good Canada and State. Inferior grades are hardly quotable.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS.

The Indianapolis *Herald* says: The market on Saturday evening closed at a dead look. Holders of hogs were offering at 6 cents per pound gross, but packers stood quietly aside with their in their pockets and refused to touch a hog. Some of our houses still have regular orders, but are unsuccessful in making purchases, and the season is not likely to close entirely, for some little time yet. Hooking for a change in what kind of weather a day may bring us is telling what kind of a day may bring forth, or what its effects will be. The present cold weather must have a beneficial effect upon the market, as the present stock of hogs will not last long. Packers are beginning to realize that they might prove quite disastrous to small dealers, who are holding hogs on uncertain margins.

The Cincinnati market is reported by the *Commercial*, of Wednesday, as follows: The provision market remains steady, with rather more nerve on the part of holders. Mess pork is held at $20 for first-class brands, but $19 50 covers transactions in what are recognized as good brands. Lard sold at 11¾c. It is, however, very hard to buy at less than 12c when bearing known brands in straight lots. Bulk meats are quiet. Fully cured "shoulders and sides are held at 8c per packed, but partially cured are quoted ½c lower on shoulders, and ¼@½c lower on sides. Bacon meats are inactive at 11½c for shoulders, 13½c for sides, 12½c for clear sides. Green shoulders are firm at 6c, and sides at 7¾c, and hams at 12½c.

Hogs had a firmer market in the morning, and an advance was established to $7 40 for heavy weights and $7 50 for light, making the range $7 at 50 for light and heavy. In the after part of the day these figures had only partial support, but they were mostly adhered to by sellers. The receipts were about 5,000 head.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Tuesday says: "The market was dull, as the season is almost ended. Receipts to day amounted to 1,100 head by rail. The prevailing quotations were $6@6 50 gross, and 7c. The aggregate received killed to date, 31,000. The aggregate receipts to date, 40,000 head, of which 1,000 left over in the pens.

The receipts, since our last, per railroad, were as follows: Flour 638 bbls; apples 225 bbls; corn 582 sacks; barley 1,301 sacks; wheat 132 sacks; rye 31 sacks, and oats 4,899 sacks.

We quote as follows:

APPLES—The receipts are more liberal but prices are unchanged. We note sales of 50 bbls at $2 75@3 00, and 20 bbls of choice at $3 50.

BEANS—The stock is not large, nor is there very much of a demand. Navy is quoted at $2 00, and common white at $2 00@2 75.

BUTTER—Prices are unchanged and the market is dull. From rolls at 28c and prime at 30@32c.

CHEESE—There is but a moderate inquiry. Stocks are not large. Quotations are for W. R. 16@18½c; W. F. 16@17½c; Goshen 19@21c, and Hamburg 16½@17c, and extra choice 21@22c.

EGGS—The market is drooping. Sales of 10 bbls fresh at 28c, and 5 bbls limed at 20c. The market is overstocked.

FEATHERS—The market continues active and the receipts are more liberal. Prices are a shade higher. We quote to day choice spring $12 25@12 50, the latter figure for standard brands. Winter is held at $11 75@11 00. Sales are made ahead of receipts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is declining. Sales of 1,500 lbs, at $3 75 are reported.

GRAIN—The market is more firm and active. Winter wheat is held at $2 90@3 00. We note a sale of one car in elevator at the latter figure. Spring No. 1 is firm at $2 60. No. 2 is quoted at $2 45@2 50. Sales of 2 cars No. 1 in elevator at $2 60 per bushel.

CORN—The market is rather dull. Sales of car corn from first hands at 76@77c. Sales of 2 cars shelled in the elevator at 77c and 300 bushels ear corn, delivered at 80c.

OATS—There is rather a dull market. From first hands, 50c was asked to day. The prices in store was 52@53c.

RYE—Sales of No. 1 were made at $1 25 per bushel.

BARLEY—We quote prime new spring at $1 00 and White or at $1 10.

GROCERIES—There is quite a firmness in the market and for raw and refined sugars higher prices are looked for. Prices are unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

GAME—We note sales of 12 whole Deer from Silver Lake, Minnesota, at 16c per lb. Hind quarters range from 12½@13c, and fore quarters from 5 to 7c per pound.

RABBITS—Sales were made at 18@20c per pair. Prairie Hens at 60@75c per pair and Quails at $1 25@2 50 per dozen. Single pairs are quoted at 35@40c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs are coming in quite freely, and prices are a shade lower. By the wholesale we quote 7½@7¾c, and some heavy weights sold at 6¾@7c singly, in the Diamond Market, at 7¾@8¾c. Live hogs range from $5 75@6 25 gross for prime article.

HAY—The receipts are on the increase, and prices a trifle lower. Several loads from country wagons and sleds, were disposed of at the scales at from $28 to 30 per ton for choice timothy. Baled hay is rather dull at $25 00.

ICE HOUSES—The market appears to be drooping. We note sales of 60 bushels at 90c per bushel.

WHISKY—City rectified is dull at $2 24@2 26.

HOMINY—We quote city grange at $2 22, and government at $2 27@2 28.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 11, 1867.

Business for some days past has been unusually dull. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate than for some days past. Prices rule low for all descriptions for present and future delivery. The stock of crude on the market being very light, the sales made for some time past were for spring delivery at 9c. Refiners appear to have sufficient of the raw material on hand to fill all their engagements. The nominal rates for good gravity of Allegheny are 8½@8¾c, an occasional lot of Smith's Ferry, a light oil, was sold below those prices. The only sales reported to-day, or last week 300 bbls, packages included, the 400 bbls Smith's Ferry, bbls returned, at 7¾c, a pretty low figure that.

REFINED OIL.—The demand was restricted. The only transaction reported was 500 bbls bonded, March delivery, Philadelphia, 30c; other lots were under negotiation for future delivery.

FREIGHTS—The market was dull. We note small sales for Bulk Barges, at Rattle ¾ gal.

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Wighman & Anderson, 350 bbls refined, Phila.
A. Kay & Co., 258 bbls refined, Phila.
Sc. Refining & Storing Co., 250 bbls refined, Phila.
S McMahon, 50 bbls refined, Bal.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 10, 1867.

CATTLE—The market was well supplied this week; the increase was large as compared with some weeks of late, and the fair demand. The increase of sales over last week amounted to 396 head. The extreme rates this week were $4 00@8 00; last week $5 00@7 87 were the prices that governed. The number disposed of this week was 715 head; last week 319. The prices we have mentioned were extremes; the largest portion of the prices were about $6 00. Eastern purchasers were not very plenty; their purchases were limited. The result was, shipments were very light. The principal portion of the transactions were confined to the local trade.

HOGS—The week's transactions at these yards were the largest we have reported for a long time. The rates taken as an average were a shade lower. The number disposed of amounted to 1,149 head, at $6 00@6 75@7 00; last week's sales were 600 head, at $6 30@7 50 @ cwt. Of course, the above figures were the extremes. Most of the sales were made between. In the above sales we noticed none to packers in this vicinity. The packing season is drawing to a close.

SHEEP—Dull; the demand being very light. The rates were for small lots in a re tail way, $5 25@6 25; last week's figures were $5 50@6 25 @ cwt.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
McClain	Huff	22	24 100	$6 00
Huff	Morris	21	20,700	5 87
Huff	Lamb	23	23,172	5 87
Huff	Wm Gaddis	17	19,825	5 50
Huff	Mc Cleary	19	20,000	5 50
Graham	Mc Knight	19	20,750	5 25
Thompson	Woodruff	19	20,000	5 25
Thompson	Smith	16	20,375	6 37
Mc Knight	Burns & Steers	20	22,000	6 00
Mc Kee	Mayers	17	17,000	6 00
Thompson	Dale	18	21,150	6 00
Mc Knight	Mc Allister	18	22,275	6 87
Ripsey	Miller	19	20,000	6 25
Lamb	Mc Coy	19	20,000	6 00
Kaufman	Hockenbger	20	16,825	5 40
Dale	Gaffney	22	23,000	6 00
Clark	Roch	22	23,000	6 00
Porter	Gormley	20	20,000	6 00
Mc Cleary	Common	20	24,725	5 00
Mc Cleary	Beck	19	19,000	5 00
Porter	Kirk	19	19,375	6 00
Huff	Mc Cleary	19	19,000	5 00
Lindsey	Shamburgh	20	20,000	6 00
Smith	Mc Cleary	17	17,500	5 00
Smith	Mc Gaffey	21	21,000	6 00
Dewson	Mc Cleary	16	16,000	5 00
Mc Kee	Mc Gaffey	19	18,725	6 00
Huff	Mc Gaffey	19	18,725	6 00
Huff	Mc Gaffey	19	18,725	6 00
Huff	Mc Gaffey	19	18,725	6 00
Kennedy	Marshall	18	18,000	5 00

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Huff	Crouse & Em	76	20,435	$6 87
Huff	Tuber	59	19,865	6 87
Huff	Miller	59	19,865	6 87
Meeks	Hedges	46	14,240	6 19
Meeks	Hedges	46	14,240	6 19
Kennedy	Hedges	30	13,822	6 25
Jas Watson	Hedges	67	23,845	6 25
Jas Watson	Hedges	67	23,845	6 25
J Taylor	Hedges	102	23,000	6 25
J Taylor	Hedges	102	23,000	6 25
Wolfe	Hedges	96	19,800	6 25
Porter	Hedges	96	19,800	6 25
Mc Henderson	Gilchrist & Co	82	19,650	6 25
Booth	Holmes & Laf	92	21,000	6 25
C Robinson	Beck	18	3,600	6 00
Read & Graham	Leeds	96	21,800	6 10
Hunt	Leeds	96	21,800	6 10
Mackerman	Gilchrist & Co	122	25,115	6 25
Mc Cullough	Gilchrist & Co	122	25,115	6 25
Hyland	Gilchrist & Co	72	20,000	6 00
Blackwood	Gilchrist & Co	109	27,500	6 25
Patrick	Gilchrist & Co	101	28,400	6 25
S Robinson	Gilchrist & Co	101	28,400	6 25
S Herman	Gilchrist & Co	101	28,400	6 25
Mc Cullough	Gilchrist & Co	41	11,500	6 25
J Lafferty	Gilchrist & Co	41	11,500	6 25
J Johnson	Gilchrist & Co	105	29,625	6 25
Mc Cullough	Gilchrist & Co	105	29,625	6 25
Holmes	Leeds	92	21,000	6 25
Hunt	Leeds	92	21,000	6 25
Eagland	Ward, P. & Co	47	12,025	6 25
Eagland	Leeds	47	12,025	6 25
Hunt	Reidman	102	25,000	6 25
Clark	Martin	49	12,850	6 25
Clark	Martin	49	12,850	6 25
Mc Cann	Singer & Imhoff	45	11,500	6 25
Mc Cann	Singer & Imhoff	45	11,500	6 25
Parks	Singer & Imhoff	45	11,500	6 25
Kirkwood	Singer & Imhoff	45	11,500	6 25
Clark	Byle	14	3,410	6 1
Jay & Mace	Singer & Imhoff	31	10,340	6 25
Cleveland	Singer & Imhoff	31	10,340	6 25
Neely	Harsh	47	11,750	6 25
Muhlenback	Mc Calla	47	11,750	6 25
Henderson	Singer & Imhoff	47	11,750	6 25
Clark	Singer & Imhoff	47	11,750	6 25
Clark	Singer & Imhoff	113	28,825	6 00
Clark	Singer & Imhoff	113	28,825	6 00
Orr	Singer & Imhoff	17	3,825	6 00
Philips	Singer & Imhoff	38	9,500	6 25
Mc Gowen	Singer & Imhoff	38	22,500	6 25
Henderson	Reddon	120	28,000	6 25
Mc Gowen	Singer & Imhoff	38	9,500